

than the crown. Backs of ears very hairy, deep rich rufous, slightly darkening terminally; in *matschiei* the ears are yellowish at their tips. Nape with two indistinct lighter lines on each side of a darker median one, these lines corresponding to those next to be described, but far less sharply defined. Rump with two prominent ochraceous parallel lines along each side of the spine, about 6 inches in length and an inch apart, dying away at the base of the tail. Forearms blackish in front, reddish brown externally, ochraceous on their inner aspect; hands golden yellow, the tips of the fingers browner. Hind legs tawny proximally, gradually paling to golden yellow on the feet, the ends of the toes reddish brown. Tail deep rufous at base, then irregularly mottled with rufous-brown and yellow, the yellow predominating along the middle, the tip dark brown.

Skull with the interorbital region much inflated, strongly convex upwards, and with a lateral projection on the inner wall of the orbit. Nasals broader in front than at the maxillo-premaxillary suture; postero-external corners rounded. First incisor, as in *D. dorianus*, much longer than the others.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the skin):—

Head and body 770 mm.; tail 845; hind foot 124.

Skull: basal length 109; greatest breadth 66; nasals, length 42.5, breadth anteriorly 14, mesially 11.2, posteriorly 19; interorbital breadth 26; palatal length 63; length of large upper premolar 10, of three anterior molariform teeth 20.

*Hab.* Owen Stanley Range, near Mt. Obree, British New Guinea. Alt. 8000'.

*Type.* Adult male. B.M. no. 8. 10. 10. 1. Collected 18th March, 1908, and presented by Walter Goodfellow, Esq.

This remarkably handsome tree-kangaroo, which I have named in honour of its donor, is widely different from any known species. Its tricolor fur, brown muzzle, dark red ears, and the light lines on its loins separate it readily from *D. matschiei*, while it is so distinct from all the other species as to render any comparison with them unnecessary.

LVIII.—A new Species of the *Muscurene* Genus *Eliurus*.

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

A RE-EXAMINATION of the specimens of *Eliurus* obtained by Dr. Forsyth Major during his famous expedition to Madagascar shows that among those hitherto referred to my

*E. majori* there are representatives of two species, the original *E. majori* from Ambohimitombo, Tanala Country, Central Betsileo, and a second from Ampitambé, N.E. Betsileo. Adopting the specific name used provisionally in Madagascar by Dr. Major, I propose to name the new form

*Eliurus penicillatus*, sp. n.

Size about as in *E. majori*; colour-characters as in *E. tanala*, Major, *i. e.* with the digits, both fore and hind, the sides of the hands and feet, and the end of the tail white, these parts being mostly brown in *E. majori*; there is some variation, however, in these respects, the main distinction between the species being in the skulls.

Brain-case of *E. penicillatus* long, oval, tapering forward, of *E. majori* comparatively short and broad. Palatal foramina of *penicillatus* widely open, their combined width equal to or more than half their length; of *majori* narrow and contracted, their width much less than half their length. Molars of *penicillatus* much smaller, both shorter and narrower, than those of *majori*.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 147 mm.; tail 164; hind foot 31; ear 21.

Skull: greatest length 36; basilar length 27.4; greatest breadth 17.4; nasals, length 14.5; interorbital breadth 5; palatilar length 15; diastema 10; palatal foramina 6.2 × 3.1; length of upper molar series 5.9.

*Hab.* Ampitambé, N.E. Betsileo, Madagascar.

*Type.* Adult female. B.M. no. 97. 9. 1. 149. Original number 602. Collected 20th July, 1895, by Dr. C. I. Forsyth Major.

LIX.—*A new Generic Name for an Orectolobid Shark.*

By C. TATE REGAN, M.A.

IN 1906 (Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, xx. p. 27) Mr. Douglas Ogilby proposed the generic name *Brachaelurus* for Günther's *Chiloscyllium modestum*. In a more recent paper (Proc. R. Soc. Queensland, xxi. 1907, p. 3) he diagnosed the genus, but transferred the name to *B. colcloughi*, described as a new species, and on the next page made *C. modestum* the type of another genus, *Cirriscyllium*. As *B. colcloughi* does not appear to be congeneric with *B. modestus*, it becomes necessary to propose a new generic name for the former species; the two genera, with their synonyms, are:—